



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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FOURTH.

(For the Neighbor.)

Oh! taste not of the cup, for there
Are lurking seeds of future woes.
Heart breaking anguish and despair
Is that which from the goblet flows.
Yes, poison lurks within the bowl,— [soul,
That's death forever both to the body and the

Although ye fear not now to drink,
Yet time will come when ye shall say,
Oh had we once but stop'd to think
Ere we thus far had gone astray;
Ere we had quaff'd our pleasures up
O, had we thought upon the curses of the cup.

That even every hope destroys,—
The spring of sorrow and of shame,
That crushes, ruins all our joys,
And blights and withers every smile.
Beastly and infamous, degrading, man and vile.

Taste not the cup, tis bitterness;
The very dregs of misery.
Its joys first wear a winning dress,
Yet ends in robosee infamy.
Oh! woe! is the drunkard's doom—
The dungeon, gallows-tree, or else an early tomb.

Just cast a single glance around,
Upon your native land,
And many a soul ye shall see bound
By that insinuating band.
Full many widow's tears are shed
For husbands lowly laid, in their last narrow bed.

And many an orphan's voice ye'll hear,
Lisp'ng fondly a father's name,
But valued not that title dear,
But liv'd a wretched life of shame;
And broke that dear and holy tie
That bound him to his child, but yet for
drink would die.

To a Ring-leader in the late Missouri Persecution.

Then bloody man, without a tear,
Without a trembling or a fear,
Could cries of innocence not keep
Thy reckless fury from its sweep?
Could not a mother's tears withhold
Her offspring from thy vengeance bold?
Could not the smiling babe assuage
Thy cruel and relentless rage?
Not thou didst glory in the show
Of human misery and woe.
And thou didst glory in the thought
Of wretchedness that thou hadst brought.

Foreign.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.
The Great Western, Captain Hoskins, arrived on Friday, the 12th instant, at New York, in twelve and a half days from Liverpool. From the New York Sun and the English papers, we gather the following items:

The Liverpool papers are still complaining of the abundance of money—the unhealthy superfluity of the mercantile world, while interest can only be obtained from bankers to the extent of two per cent. the money holders will run to stocks, railroads &c. foreign and domestic.

The English papers are filled with accounts of murders as our own are.

Mr. Edward Everett, the American minister, has written a letter to the New Farmer's Journal, to contradict the statement reported to have been made by Mr. Joseph Hume, M. P. at a meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League in Drury Lane Theatre—namely, that "at a public meeting held in September last, at which the Duke of Rutland presided, Mr. Everett American Minister stated, that bacon which would bring 6d. per pound here, was actually used as fuel for steamboats with them, having no other way of getting rid of the superfluity."

The discussion of the right of visit, or the right of search—call it which name you like, for in America the terms are held to be identical, while in England they are held to be very dissimilar; has been revived with vigor, contingent upon the arrival of Mr. Webster's despatch to Mr. Everett, which came to hand on Tuesday. Mr. Webster adheres with becoming pertinacity to his views which every one on this side admits to be ably sustained; and the British Government depend upon it, will adhere with no less pertinacity to theirs. But the question, after all, is rather abstract than practical; and with the honesty of purpose which Mr. Webster claims for the United States in putting down the slave trade, cannot be productive of any collision.

Death of the Duke of Sussex.—The death of the Duke of Sussex, who expired at his apartments at Kensington, on Friday, the 21st instant, at about half past 12 in the day, has excited more than ordinary attention. For some days previous not the slightest hope was entertained of his recovery, and the fatal termination of his illness, though it excited little surprise, has been productive of an almost universal feeling of regret at his loss. The journals most opposed to the liberal politics of the Duke, express the highest respect for his amiable and independent character, and a becoming estimation of his scholarship and attainments.

His Royal Highness, Prince Augustus Frederick, was the ninth child and fifth son of George the Third, and was born the 27th of January 1773, being consequently about seventy years and three months old at his death.

The Duke was twice married, although neither of the marriages received the sanction of the Royal Marriage Act.—First to Lady Augustus de Ameland Murray, at Rome, in April 1793, which marriage was declared null by the Prerogative Court, in August following.—The issue of this marriage are, Sir Augustus d'Este, born January 15 1794, and Ellen Augusta Mademoiselle d'Este born August 11 1801. Lady Augusta Murray survived her separation from her illustrious husband until March 1830. The Duke's second wife, Lady Cecilia Gore, daughter of the Earl of Arran, survives his Royal Highness; she was created Duchess of Inverness, March the 30th 1840.

The Duke of Sussex was through life the constant encourager (as far as his means allowed) of learning and science, and the patron of all deserving aspirants in the works of art—as well as the benevolent supporter of most of the various charities which adorn and distinguish the British metropolis.

Birth of a Royal Princess.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria has graced the British nation with another Princess. This event was made known through the columns of the metropolitan papers on the 25th inst.

BUCKINGHAM Palace, April 25.

This morning at 4 o'clock, the Queen was delivered of a Princess. In the room with her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locom, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse; and in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson, and the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward of her Majesty's household.

Judging of what may, by what has occurred, there seems every chance of Mr. O'Connell's wish being gratified, that the Queen should have as many children as his grandmother—two and twenty!

At nine o'clock, the Park and Tower guns announced the joyful event to the inhabitants of the metropolis, by a double royal salute of forty two guns.

Extraordinary Emigration Bubble Scheme.—A most nefarious scheme for fleecing poor emigrants has just been brought to light, which has excited extraordinary interest from the number of titled, and other influential persons connected with it. It has been noticed in the House of Commons, in strong and indignant terms by Lord Stanley, and has been elaborately discussed in the press.

The Steam Ship Great Britain.—It is now fully expected that this wonderful boat will be launched at Bristol in the month of June next. May had been previously fixed upon, but owing to some difficulty in the float, is now postponed to June. Prince Albert has consented to honor the city of Bristol with his presence on the occasion. She is intended to sail between Liverpool and New York.

Thames Tunnel.—From 12 o'clock on Saturday up to the same hour on Monday 28,642 persons went through the tunnel and since the opening upwards of 320,000. The holiday folks have given employment to three or four tollmen.

Chinese Ransom.—On Monday, six wagons arrived at the Royal Mint with upwards of one million and a quarter dollars worth of Sycee silver, being the last moiety of the first instalment, namely \$5,000,000 of the Chinese ransom. The silver, as on previous occasions, is packed in strong wooden boxes, bearing the official seal of Sir H. Pottinger.

The marriage of the Princess Augusta is to take place immediately after the Queen's recovery.

Several of the most extensive landlords in Ireland had reduced their rents 20 per cent. of course much to the satisfaction of tenants. Earl de Gray had, however, given practical evidence of his high tory principles by raising his rents in the same proportion.

A suspension bridge, surpassing all that has been seen, is to be constructed at Vienna, says a letter from this city, across the Danube. It will be 1,470 English feet in length, with only one pier in the river. The troubles in the Kirk of Scotland

still continue. The Lords of the council and Session adhered to the decision of the Lord Ordinary, which set aside the iniquitous sentence of deposition pronounced by the General assembly upon the seven brethren of Stargroile.

Lord Brougham had some important motions in Parliament relative to the Slave Trade.

A large meeting was held on the 12th instant, in Exeter Hall, London for the purpose of adopting measures urgently required by the recent aggression of the French on Tattiro, and for securing the general interest of the British mission in the islands of the South Pacific.

In England, Ireland, and Scotland, the wheat is looking remarkably well, with every prospect of an abundant harvest.

The Northern Star recommends "that the Chartists throughout the length and breadth of the land should suffer their beards to grow, and that each of them should wear moustaches!"

Another of the gang known as "Rebecca and her daughters" in South Wales, had been seized and bound over for trial, and it was believed it would lead to the dispersion of the whole gang.

An instalment of a million and a quarter of dollars from the Chinese, arrived at London on the 16 ult.

Real estate in Manchester has depreciated nearly fifty per cent within the year past.

The shocks of an earthquake in Holland were so severe as to shake down chimneys.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.—The sufferings of the poorer classes in England, has been long continued, and has now become very great. "No man," says the editor of the London Patriot, "who makes use of his eyes, and pays the slightest attention to evidence, can doubt that tens of thousands of our fellow subjects, with their wives and little ones, are upon the verge of starvation; and every man feels that such a state of things cannot continue long in a country like this, without the greatest risk to public order, the rights of property and all the bonds by means of which society is held together."

FRANCE.
The Courier Francaise announces that the report of the budget would be laid before the Chamber of Deputies on the 15th of May, and that the debate would commence on the 25th. In that case, adds the Courier Francaise, the Chamber will have concluded all parliamentary business by the 25th of June, as the members always leave Paris after the debate on the budget.

The Moniteur publishes the details of the marriage of the Princess Clementine of Orleans with Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, which took place at the palace of St. Cloud.

SPAIN.
On the 15th, the Chamber of Deputies held a short sitting to examine a number of petitions connected with the elections, which were deferred to the following day, Easter Sunday. It was not believed that all the election returns could be verified or the House constituted before the close of the week.

The committee of the Senate, charged with preparing the address in answer to the Regent's speech had not yet completed its task. It was to be drawn up by either M. Marlin or M. Quintana, the Preceptor of the Queen.

The question of the prolongation of the minority of the Queen was beginning to be agitated. The Castellana contains a letter from Saragossa of the 12th, stating that the Ayuntamiento and national military of the city intended to present a petition in favor of that project to the Cortes.

Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte had arrived at Cadiz.

The Patriote announces the arrest of the Treasurer of the sinking Fund, in consequence of a deficiency in his balance. "This measure was necessary," says the Patriote, "in order to support a system of morality indispensable in the administration of the Finance Department."

An extraordinary express from Madrid, with intelligence to the 19th has been received. The Madrid Gazette publishes two official documents emanating from the Ministry of Finance. The first is a formal order of M. Calatrava, to the Director General of the Sinking Fund, desiring him to prepare for the payment of the half years interest on the new three per cents due on the 30th June next.

Matters were beginning to assume a more settled appearance in the Congress.

PORTUGAL.

The late accounts from Lisbon announce that the negotiations relative to a commercial treaty with England, are for the present at an end. Lord Aberdeen adhered resolutely to the ground which he took four weeks since, and rejected, as of too unsatisfactory a nature to be entertained, the last proposition of Portugal. The British Envoy has been directed peremptorily to break off the negotiations—"interrupt" is the official word.

TURKEY.
A letter from Constantinople, of the 7th

ult says: Russia has at length declared openly. The mystery that enveloped her projects has been dissipated. No doubt now remains that she is determined to ride rough shod over the Porte, and to impose her conditions on the Sultan, as if the Emperor were already undisputed master of all the Christian provinces upon the right Danube bank, and the Porte a mere subordinate—with out other power or will in its European districts, than that in which it may be permitted to exercise in the name and by consent of the Czar.

INDIA.

Calcutta papers to the 5th ult. inclusive brought to Alexandria by the steamer Tennasserim, to Malta by the Cyclops and then to Marseilles by the Acheron, have been received.

The papers thus received, are almost destitute of political intelligence. The successor of the late Maharajah of Gaur, was to be installed on the 20th ult. and no opposition to his accession, was to be apprehended. Lord Ellenborough was still at Arga, whither he had proceeded from Delhi, on receipt of the intelligence of the late Maharajah's decease. No news of a later date than that received by the ordinary mail had been received in Calcutta either from Scinde or Cabul.

A Calcutta circular, of March 4th, gives the following business details:

In our circular of the 16th ult. we said that our money market had become exceedingly tight, and affairs generally are now in as bad a state as could well be conceived. Our bazaar is quite bare of cash.

Miscellaneous.—A new method of shipping corn at Dantzic, which threw some barges out of use, caused a riot on the 11th. The military were called out and the disturbance was not quelled until they had fired; one man being shot dead, and many others wounded and ridden down by the cavalry.

Longevity of Women.—There died throughout England and Wales, between 1st July 1840 and 30th of June, 1841, 5,247 females aged 85 and upwards; whereas, of the same age, there died only 3,954 males, leaving a balance in favor of the old ladies, of 1,293. Among the females who died, seventy-one had passed the age of 100, but only forty males.

The Vine Crop.—The intelligence from the vine districts respecting the effects of the frost on the 13th, 14th and 15th inst. may, says the Moniteur, be thus summed up: Longueudoc experienced little or no injury. The loss of the Bordeaux wines may be estimated at one-third of the crop; around Liburne, in two nights, one half of the buds were destroyed. In the country adjoining Cognac, the vines, des, premieres, bois, and champagne suffered considerably from the frost of the 13th and 14th. In the two departments of the Charente a similar calamity occurred. In Champagne wines suffered greatly.

MARKETS.
Latest London Money Markets.—Very few bargains have been transacted in the English market to day. 10,000,000 reals towards the payment of the next half year's dividend on the Three per Cent. Stock, on account of the quicksilver contract.

Liverpool, April 29th.—Corn.—The fresh supplies being only very moderate coastwise and from Ireland, and scarcely anything having been received from abroad for some time past, the imports have not had a tendency to depress prices; still they have gradually receded, and Wheat must be quoted 2d per 70lbs lower than on the 18th. There was rather a firmer tone in the Wheat trade this morning, and a moderate business was done at the decline. Flour was in request at previous quotations.

London, April 29.—Corn.—We have had fair supplies of English Wheat, more than sufficient for the demand, and prices must be noted 1s. to 2s per qr. lower.—Foreign has met a poor sale, at a reduction of 1s per qr. The transactions in Flour have proved limited, at late rates.

Provisions.—American.—No alteration has taken place in Beef or Pork, the demand for which has been altogether for ship's stores. Butter remains as last noticed. The supplies of Lard have proved very large, and prices have receded to 33s per cwt. There was a public sale of American Cheese, on the 27th, when a further decline of 2s per cwt. was taken.

Agricultural.

Grape Vines.—We hope every farmer and every mechanic who owns as much as six square feet of land, will have at least one grape vine growing on it—a native vine, we mean, not a foreign one for mere show, but one that will bear fruit which will ripen without artificial aid.

It is surprising that so few of our young men take any interest in setting grape vines about the house. It is not because they rely not the fruit, for you will see them traversing the meadows and woods to filch what does not belong to them; and to make sure of their prey they will pluck it before it is fit to eat. How much less

labor would it be to take home a root or a cutting and place it where the grapes might hang on till they were fully ripe!

We have many native grapes in our meadows and by the roadside which are at least equal to the imported kinds. In addition to the common purple grape, many sorts of which are rich and excellent, when they are permitted to ripen on the vines, we have several kinds of reddish grapes that have not the foxy taste which some dislike in the purple kinds. Then we have a variety of wild white grapes.

In our own garden we have two kinds of white, or rather cream-colored grapes, from vines that we procured from our own fields. These ripen in the last of August, a month sooner than the Isabella grape. And these, together with the Isabella and the common purple grape, give us an abundance of grape fruit during five or six weeks of every season.

The grape is cultivated with less labor than any other kind of fruit, and it is a constant bearer. It is less subject to depredations of worms and insects than most kinds of fruit, and there is less trouble in having it in one's own garden than in going a mile to borrow a supply from a neighbor's meadow.

Young men are informed that grapes can be propagated from cuttings; that is, by burying a vine cut from a growing one. The latter part of April is a good time to bury the vine. One end of it must remain above ground and the other must be kept moist. [Ploughman.]

THE PEACH TREE—ITS CULTURE.

The following facts in relation to frauds practised upon the public by Nurserymen we copy from a Pamphlet entitled "Prime Facts for the Farmer, the Fruit Grower, and the Public," furnished by John Forman; Edited by M. R. Bartlett.

"In order to procure safe and healthy Seedling Stock of any kind, and above all of the Peach Tree kind, the ground for the Nursery Plants should be of a choice character—dry, warm, and quick, and free from stone, grass, shade and harbors for insects. But why demand such select and rare quality of ground? Because this is the soil which receives the Seed of the future Tree; the soil which, by a secret process of nature, unwraps the sleeping germ and wakes the tender shoot to life. In this soft and vivifying mold, the Stem is formed and thrown upward to be nursed in the air by the kiss of the breeze and the sunbeam, and the root is drawn downward to extract its nutriment, as a child draws its life from the breast of the mother. Now, if that soil be cold, or wet, or barren,—if it be a squelch, or a sterile sand-bank,—if it lie in the shade of the forest, the hedge-row, or the wild grass, what must be the nature of the nourishment afforded to the young plant? What would be said of a mother's designs upon her child, who, in calling in the aid of a wet nurse, should advertise for one with a cankered breast! Would she intend for the young sprout of humanity, a fair and healthy growth, and a long and happy life? or would she not purposely entail a sickly existence and a premature grave? If, then, foul intent would lie against the mother, with what design shall the Nurseryman be charged, who, year in and year out, and for whole lustrums of years, coolly prepares and deliberately vends to an unsuspecting and honestly confiding community, many thousands of Nursery Fruit Trees formed on Seedling Plants which have been nourished from the seed upward only at the CANKERED BREAST! Seedling Plants, gathered from all the winds of heaven, and all the bogs and waste lands of the earth!—sick at heart and eaten up by vermin at the root! The simple idea of such plants brings to mind the inquiry of the Prophet at the Valley of Dry Bones:—Neighbor, can such Seedling Plants live? Nurseryman, thou knowest that each and every hope of life must perish!"

"We speak advisedly and within the bounds of fact, when we say that the business of digging Seedling Roots, employs for a part of the year at least, more than one thousand hands, and that more than One Hundred Thousand of these wild and diseased roots, come to the New York market annually, and are re-planted in the neighboring nurseries! From these places they are subsequently sold out, and sent to every part of the continent! If it be asked how this traffic is conducted, the question, as to the general operation, is easily answered. The nurseryman employs laborers who go out into the fields, among hedges, and over waste grounds, and redeem this kind of stock from pasture lands and waste places, and, having cast the poor, unsightly upper portion away, make prize of the root as so much gain. This root is adopted in the warm and kindling soil of nursery ground, where the stump, thus reclaimed from the fens and bogs of waste lands, receives a graft from some well conditioned Fruit Tree, and then, to an unschooled eye, all looks fine and of a fair promise. But what is the true state of the case? Just below the 'beautiful cion,' there remains, covered up with earth, the sickly Seedling Root, worm-eaten, canker-smitten, and heart-wasted, beyond the reach of art—the

healing touch of nature, and the world of hope. To say that each and every root thus reclaimed, is necessarily sick and worthless, is saying too much; it is possible and even probable that among so many thousands, a few may be found sound and healthy; and it is possible also that a selection is made, and the actually decayed roots are thrown away. Yet many of our nurserymen know, we presume, and if they do not, we can tell them, that if all this care in the selection be made, their grounds are charged yearly with perfectly dead seedling stumps, grafts and all, which, when first planted, were too far gone either to sprout of themselves, or give nourishment to the adopted scion.

"To an individual familiar with the nature and due health of Seedling Plants, this base bootwork, in fact, no cheat whatever; for with him, the very gloss of the bark, the tinge of the leaf, or the leaf-bud, the simple blush of the plant, proclaims its condition, and every attempt at deception, lies as open to his eye as a noon-tide sunbeam. It is the want of knowledge in this behalf, among the great mass of mankind, who are the buyers, not the raisers, of Fruit-Trees, that has opened the way to the practice of impositions; and though it may add something to the credit and standing of the American bred citizen to say the frauds lie at the door of the Nurseryman from abroad more generally than at his, still they are none the less reprehensible,—none the less disastrous both to the propagation of good fruit and the moral character of our country. 'I bought these trees,' (pointing to a yard gentleman of fortune a few days since, and I gave him a round price for them, for he pronounced them the best fruit in his nursery; but, I hardly know how it is, my ground I fear is not of the right kind to grow fruit, for I have nursed them with unwearied care for more than five years, yet they have never shown me a blossom! They have really become an eye-sore to me, and I am resolved to have them removed out of sight.'"

"In a few minutes the jack-knife related the whole history of the scrawny Fruit Trees; every one of them was canker-eaten at the root, and as black as the ace of spades at the heart, and they had all been death smitten long before they left Mr. —'s nursery!"

"Look into the towns and villages of the whole western country, and the complaint will be found almost universal. Choice Fruit Trees, as they were called, have been taken from some of our far-famed neighboring nurseries to the distances of two, three, and even four thousand miles, at a most grievous outlay of time and money, with the hope of enjoying the luxury of rich and elegant table-fruit, but in the end, every prospect built upon the boasted purity and excellence of the stock, has utterly perished. Such have been the frauds on one side and the disappointments on the other, that, in some of the Western States companies have been formed, who have planted nurseries, and divided an interest of 30 per cent. There is one of this kind in the vicinity of St. Louis which will compare to advantage, if not in point of extent, at least in respect to purity and healthiness of stock and the variety and richness of fruit, with the best nurseries in the old States. An interest is now forming to induce an establishment of this kind in East Florida, for the express purpose of supplying our market with healthy Fruit-Trees. Here, then, the evil so wantonly inflicted, will be found, as it ever has been found, to recoil in the end, upon the heads of the evil-doers. The frauds, these cunningly devised cheats, are wrong;—wrong in any State, and doubly wrong in a young, and growing State like ours, where every false step carries us back toward the corrupt and rotten condition of the old colonies of the East,—a condition to which no true son of America will ever feel ambitious of being immediately promoted."

"We are ignorant of the fact that the profession of propagating and training nursery trees for the purpose of fruit, has become a very widely spread business in our young confederacy, and that large estates are embarked in that pursuit. Nor are we ignorant of the fact that some of those estates, are conducted with the utmost fairness, and with all due respect to the character and standing of the profession, and the just expectations of the public in behalf of fair and wholesome fruit. That all of them are not so conducted, is the evil of which we complain, the evil which we aim to cure. How far we shall succeed in effecting a remedy, time only will determine."

"We are fully aware that in making our statements we are stepping on the toes of those who have corns, and therefore we feel bound, for the present to tread lightly. Though to this widely sweeping charge, we are able to make some honorable exceptions, we deem it prudent to let distinctions rest where they are until we see the effect of this general accusation."

The following directions for the growing of healthy trees, and at the same time lengthy bearers, we esteem worthy of the attention of the raisers of the delicious fruit:

"In planting the young trees in the orchard, say about one year after the first care must be taken, in the first place, to set them some ten or twelve feet apart; this distance will admit a warm passage about the orchard. In the next place, farther care must be taken to plant the roots of each seedling full eight inches lower in the soil than the depth at which it stood in the nursery.

This distance down places the roots quite out of the reach of the bug, and the worm, and gives them a fair hold upon the earth and the nutriment which it furnishes. Then, if it should so happen that the worm or other insect bark the tree and bore it, and even kill it at the ground, new shoots will immediately spring up from the safely bedded root, strong and full of health, and thus keep the orchard stock in good condition.

"In the spring next following the planting of the orchard, each tree must be cut off at the ground. Then from the root or stump thus left in the earth, fresh sprouts will soon shoot up, and these are to form the future peach tree.

"The sprouts springing from the deeply grounded root, and forming the peach tree, are all held in an upright and family-like position, by the body of earth which surrounds them; and although the ground in which they stand may be extremely rich, and full of appropriate nourishment—and the sap very profuse, yet, being divided among so many suckers, it affords to each but a moderate share of nutriment; and that share may be easily regulated to suit any quality of ground by increasing or diminishing the number of sprouts.

"One great object in this mode of culture, is to secure, not a rapid, but a very moderate, not to say slow growth of the tree, and at the same time a sound and durable quality of timber, with a smooth and safe bark into which the rain and sleet will not penetrate, nor will the frost or post worm find a ready entrance.

BEEES.

Hives should be looked into at this season, and all the litter and filth which has accumulated on the platform brushed away.

Salt should be kept constantly on the platform, under the bees. They are fond of the article and it is fatal to worms. Catmint herbs are agreeable to bees, and some of them should be planted near the hives.

Houses built to cover the hives, are a great nuisance. They afford a shelter to the bee moth, and it is not easy to destroy it when we have no ready access to the back of the hive.

Each hive should be set on a firm post four feet high. This should be so sheltered by some tree that the shade may cover the hive from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. The post must be sawed off square, and a board 12 inches broad must be nailed on it firmly. This will form the platform of the hive.

Cut no notch or door in the hive for the bees to enter, but raise your hive 1-3 of an inch high by means of smooth chips of that thickness, that the bees may have access on all sides. If you raise the hive higher the bees are forced to go to the corner posts to climb up every time they go in. If you set the hive down closer they cannot enter.

It is well to visit your bees often in summer. If you come daily and behave civilly they will consider you their friend and you may cant up the hives with great ease without running any risk of being stung. You must not take a stranger with you. You will often find the moth worm crawling about the platform. He grows to be an inch in length when he can get a good living. Destroy every one you see, and let there be no crevices for them to hide or for the miller to lay her eggs. Every board should be smooth and sound outside.

Millers will be fluttering about the hive by the first of June if not sooner. These lay their eggs in, or near the hive when they dare to, and these are the parents of the bee moth—the great destroyer of the bee. If you can induce these millers to fly into a blaze which you may kindle near the hives in the evening you will do well. We have heard that a dish of whey, set near the hive will attract the miller, and cause her to drown herself in it. This scheme is easily put in practice, and we hope our friends will try it.

We have made it our practice to visit our bees every morning, and to cant up the hives and examine them—they would not let a stranger do it. We used to weigh some of our hives daily. One of middling size, in June, gained three pounds per day, for seven days in succession.

Choked Cattle.—A correspondent says, his mode of relief to choked cattle, is to let them have a good pinch of snuff. They will sneeze and throw up any thing that is too large to pass down.—Try it.

To make Yeast.—Two middling sized boiled potatoes, and a pint of boiling water, and two table spoonfuls of brown sugar. One pint of hot water should be applied to every half pint of the compound. Hot water is better in warm weather. This yeast being made with out flour it keeps longer, and is said to be much better than any previously in use.

The 'Pryor Red' Apple.—Can any of our readers furnish an account of the origin of this valuable apple? It appears to be unknown at the East, and is undoubtedly a native of the Western States. Some say it was introduced into Kentucky, from Virginia. We consider

it the most valuable apple brought into market. At the present time it sells 33 per cent. higher by the barrel than any other apple. We are told it is extensively cultivated in Clermont and Warren counties, Ohio. An eastern horticulturist, who traveled through the Southern and Western States last winter, pronounced it (in a letter to the editor of the Ploughman,) "very remarkable for its richness of flavor, size, color, and soundness." He adds that he met with it at different points on the Alabama, Mississippi, and Ohio rivers. He was informed that the fruit originated in Kentucky, and was much cultivated in that State and Ohio—and that there were nurseries at Cincinnati, where the trees and scions might be obtained. The trees are said to be hardy and good bearers. The fruit is large and less acid than the famous Baldwin, but very rich. It resembles the Jargonelle pear, in flavor and the consistence of its pulp, which is of a light buff color. The apple is pronounced to be decidedly the best winter fruit cultivated in the west.—*Mass. Paper.*

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1843.

A second pleasure party has been got up, and our young citizens have had an opportunity of enjoying themselves in an excursion to Quincy, on Saturday last.—Captain Jones had the ferry boat fitted up in good style and a band of music in attendance. Joy was pictured in every countenance; and on leaving the Nauvoo House, all went off with smiling faces, the band playing a lively tune. We suppose there must have been something over fifty couples.

On our arrival at Quincy, we were forcibly reminded of the time when in company with thousands of saints we arrived in that city, about four years ago, under different circumstances.

When the Latter Day Saints were driven by a set of demons, from their homes, their property destroyed, and they left to wander with their families in the woods in the winter, the humane inhabitants of Quincy opened their houses to receive them from the pitiless storm; and their benevolence, and philanthropy, was abundantly manifested in administering to the wants of the needy, the persecuted, and oppressed; and for this act of humanity, whatever may have been the conduct of individuals, the kind, benevolent, and friendly disposition that was then manifested to our brethren, by the citizens of Quincy, have left in our bosoms feelings of gratitude and respect, that years cannot obliterate; and we hope that the citizens of Nauvoo will ever remember them with gratitude.

We were delighted with the appearance of the country on all hands; nature seemed to have adorned herself in her most beautiful dress, and the feathered tribe gave us a hearty welcome as we glided along. One thing we observed that the country was generally more backward than usual, and the wheat crop will fail of an average produce; our farmers have already begun to act accordingly. Within the last two weeks, flour has risen from one and a half to two dollars per hundred.

Our company were glad when they again reached Nauvoo, having been delayed sometime at Keokuk by a thunder storm.

The dog-law has come into operation in Nauvoo. The canine race in the city must now keep close quarters, walk about muzzled, or be content to appear in the shape of "strangers."

Causality.—A Miss Fix, near Reading, Pa. met her death on the 13th inst. in a most distressing manner. She was sent into the garret to take a clothes line down; and in climbing up to loosen it from a hook to which it was fastened, fell, and was caught in the line by her neck, and instantly strangled.

Six Persons Lost.—On the 25th ult. a small sloop left Michigan City with a full freight, and six persons on board. She was capsized the next day and all on board perished.

Stabbed.—A teacher in Richmond, Va. was stabbed a few days since by a lad who was his pupil. The wound was inflicted with a pen-knife, in the arm, and was very severe.

Breach of Promise.—A case was recently determined in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, says the Baltimore Sun, which is of some interest to unmarried men. It was a suit for breach of promise of marriage, in which the jury awarded Miss Maria Clark one thousand and fifty four dollars damages. There was no positive proof of an engagement between the parties, and the evidence of a circumstantial nature, on which the plaintiff relied, was of a character so inconclusive, that the verdict cannot be otherwise regarded than as most extraordinary. The circumstances of their sitting up together frequently late at night, walking and riding out together, and other acts of innocent intercourse, induced the jury—under the instructions of the court, that no action could be sustained for the violation of an express promise though the fact of an express promise might be inferred from circumstantial evidence—to award the heavy damages above stated. Young men must be careful about walking out frequently and sitting up late at night with the girls.

Accounts from Algiers, in the French papers, lead us to believe that: Abel Kadir is still secure in his mountain and desert fastness—"unconquered and unconquerable."

THE ORDER SYSTEM.

The system of paying in orders, which has of late become so common in our country, is of the most harassing nature to the poor man, and is equivalent to a reduction of 25 per cent. if not more, on his hard earnings. It originated no doubt, at a time when scarcity of money was the common cry, but at present, when money is so abundant there is no excuse for its continuance, save in the grinding spirit of avarice which would give unto the poor man a bare subsistence, nothing more, and keeping him steeped in poverty, and swell yet more largely the pockets of the wealthy, and those who have become so on the sweat of others' brows. It is a shameful practice, and one which every mechanic and laborer should set his face resolutely against. It is an imposition upon industry, and an indirect method of reducing the wages of the poor, and pouring money into the coffers of the wealthy. Every one knows, who has unfortunately had the experience of this kind of payment, that the method of paying these orders is on the "take this or nothing" principle, and that in addition to the advance on the cash prices which he is obliged to submit to, the holder of this kind of paper is frequently condemned to wait the pleasure of the person on whom the order is drawn, for its payment at any price while himself, or family perhaps, is suffering for the necessities of life.

The whole system is radically wrong, as the burden of it falls on those who are least able to bear it—the poor and hard working laborer and mechanic. It is a plot between those who have money, to keep it from those who have not, and for the rich man to reap the benefit of the poor man's labor without rendering him an equivalent. To cite a case: A grocer wants to build him a house—he makes a contract with the master-builder for the job, stipulating that "the hands" are to be paid with orders on his store—he charges what he sees fit—the mechanic knows he is cheated; but what can he do? He has not money to go elsewhere, he must take the man's goods at his own price or starve—and thus the grocer comes into possession of a house, one half the price of which has been ground out of the hard earnings of the poor man who has toiled day after day, and finds himself at the end of the year as poor as when he commenced it. The instance is not a solitary one, nor confined to any particular branch of mechanics; the same evil is felt forcibly by the workmen in every kind of employment, and it is one which they should not trust to their masters to see remedied, but assert and defend their own rights—not by violence, outrages against the peace of society, but by a firm and unwavering determination not to exchange their labor for anything but a fair and righteous equivalent.—Their labor is as necessary to the rich, as the money of the rich is to them, and they should not allow themselves to be cheated in the exchange. In England, under the name of the "truck system," the abomination is forbidden by law. A righteous law! and one which should find a place in our code. We are glad to perceive that the mechanics and workmen in different parts of the country have determined to be shaved by this nefarious process no longer. "Cash pay and no orders" is their motto, and it should be that of every workman, whether mechanic, laborer, trader or merchant, throughout the country. When once generally adopted, it becomes easy for all, and a man will then know what price he is getting for his labor, and be freed from the cringing blighting state of servitude which the "order system" imposes.

Let the people, the working people, assert their rights, and asserting dare maintain them. The cry of hard times and scarcity of money is still kept up only to deceive them. The times are not hard—money is not scarce; the necessities of life were never more abundant or cheaper, and any one who reads the newspapers knows that there is no lack of money in the country. All that is wanted is to have it circulated, and there is no surer method of doing so than by abolishing the "order system" and adhering firmly to the cash system. It is the only way, and should be resolutely adopted.—[*Boston Bee.*]

Wives of Working Men.—Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes, there we behold a woman in all her glory, not a doll to carry silks and jewels, not a puppet to be dangled by fops, an idol of profane adoration; revered to day, discarded to morrow; admired, but not respected; desired, but not esteemed; ruling by passion, not affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex which she should exalt; the source and mirror and vanity: we saw her as a wife, partaking the cares, and guiding the labors of her husband, and by her domestic diligence spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing the decent refinements of the world without being vain of them; placing all her joy, all her happiness in the merited approbation of the man she loves. As a mother we find her affectionate, the ardent instructor of the children she has tended from their infancy; training them up to thought and virtue, to meditation and benevolence, addressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Mechanics' daughters make the best wives in the world.

Execution of the Murderer of his father.—Benjamin D. White was hanged at Batavia, N. Y. last week for murdering his own father. The hardened character of the criminal is already known. He

has written his life and dying speech. Up to the hour of his execution he remained indifferent about his fate; continued to express his admiration of infidelity and atheism, and his detestation of Christianity; refused to permit his body to be decently interred by his relatives, and insisted upon its being dissected by the doctors. A few moments before his death he declared that if his father was yet alive he would kill him if he could. On the day of the execution he permitted a minister of religion to pray with him because a relative of his had urged it. He read his speech at the scaffold, after which the clergyman prayed, but White amused himself with gazing around during the solemn hour. During all the preparatory movements he moved not a muscle, and was as self-possessed as the firmest present. At ten minutes to three the sheriff said, "White you have only three minutes to live." He remained standing calmly for a little over two minutes, when the cap was drawn over his face, and White was launched into eternity. In about half a minute he gave a spasm, which was followed by twenty-two more slight ones within the space of ten minutes. In half an hour the body was lowered, placed in the coffin, and laid in the jail.

THE CONVICT'S LAMENT.

BY WED.

And must I remain here?
Here, to drag out in lingering torments,
My miserable life! Oh hard is my fate,
That here, where all is darkness—damp, dreary
Darkness, must I now remain, and ne'er dream
Ah! I can dream, but too soon cheating dreams
Are past, and stern reality brings me back!
What I am—O horrid thought!—for life
A tenant of the Convict's murky cell:
And brighter dreams are followed quick by dark.
And proportioned despair. Would hope but shed
One bright and cheering hue—one pleasing ray,
O'er my dark and gloomy mind, and gently fan
As with soft zephyr's refreshing coolness,
My hot and tortured brain,—could I but hope
My guardian powers would hear my prayers,
And with sweetest tones bid this shackled frame
Go free,—this frenzied brain be calm,—and
These eyes
To loose their wildness,—this pained,—this
burning heart.
Would beat with joy,—would vibrate in calm-
ness.

O sweet Liberty!

From me thou art forever gone. No more
Can I wonder forth, and fitting through scenes
Of peace and love, and enjoy the pleasures
Thou givest: never again view the bright
And glorious splendor, that hovers round
The Sun, as in majesty he rides onward,
Shedding o'er earth his life reviving rays,
Changing night's gloom to the brightness of day.
The soft azure sky, with all the magic power
That lurks within its glory—the music
Of birds that sing in wondrous melody,
And with cadence sweet—the waving of the
Ancient forest, that for centuries hath borne
The sage of elements—the deep rolling
Ocean, with all its grand sublimity,
O'er whose silent billows with safety
The hardy mariner guides the fragile bark—
The murmuring of the little rill, that
Blends sweetest music with Nature's beauty—
Are scenes and music, that have no pleasures
For him that dwells within a dungeon's walls:
Yet my mind is with them—views their beauties,
O crime!
That taints the soul, and builds it in to woe!
That forces with irresistible power,
Its nobler qualities in disgrace to fly
Their genial sphere. 'Tis thus my mind is broken:
Each guilty passion still gnaws unfatigued,
And drives raving madness through my torn
brain:
Oh! that I could but ease its pain—I can—
I will! welcome—welcome—thrice welcome—
Death!

THE STOVEN BOAT.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF A SAILOR.

Of all pursuits that man follow in order to obtain a subsistence, there is none that will compare in danger and hardship with that of whaling; and yet how little people on shore know of this. It is in order to let them have some insight into this business that I have written the following narrative:—

I shall confine myself to the facts as they occurred, all of which I put down in my journal soon after they transpired.
On the 11th day of Dec. 1837, the good ship P. of Newburg, Capt. C., was cruising somewhere between the latitude of 36 and 37 S. and longitude of 60 E. in search of "right whale." It was in the forenoon, and the ship was moving along under her top-gallant sails, with a light breeze, at a rate of about five knots the hour. The most hardened grumbler could not find fault with the day. At the fore and main top-gallant cross trees were two men on the look-out for whales.

It was now nearly four o'clock in the afternoon, when the man at the main sung out "there she blows!" He repeated the cry regularly for five or six times.—All was now excitement among the officers and men. Every one was anxious to know if it was the kind of whale we wanted.

The mate hailed the man at the mast-head:
"Where is that whale? What do you call her?"

"Right whale, sir, on the lee beam, two mile off; look out sharp for her."
"Sing out when the ship heads for her!"
"Ay, ay, sir."

Keep her away," said the captain to the man at the helm. Boy, hand me the spy glass!

"Steady!" sung out the man at the mast-head.

"Steady it is," answered the wheel.

The captain then started to go aloft.—

"Mr. A., (to the mate) you may square in the after-yards, and then call all hands."

"Forward there," shouted the mate; "haul the main-sail up and square the yards. Bill," (to an old sailor,)—"Sir!"—"Call all hands."

"Ay, ay, sir."

"All hands aheey," shouted old Bill, in a voice like the tempest; "stand by the boats." In less than no time, the deck was alive with men.

"Boat steers, get your boat ready."
In a moment the boats were ready, the tubs put in, and the lines bent on the harpoons, the crew standing by ready to follow the boats down to the water, when the word came from the captain to lower away.

"There she blows," sung out the man at the fore. "Not half a mile off."

"Down helm, shouted the captain. "Mr. A. brace mizen topsail; hoist and swing the boats, and lower away."

Down went the boats, and down followed the crews. As the boats struck the water, every man on his thwart, with his hands on the loom of his oar; and less time than I have taken to write this, the three boats were cutting their way through the water in the direction of the whale.

It was my duty to steer the mate's boat, and she happened to be the fastest puller, so that although we all left the ship together, and for a few rods kept nearly head and head with each other—still we knew well enough that as soon as the word came from the mate "give way," we should drop the others in a moment. So we did not fear ourselves, but kept cool for a tight pull when the whale should show himself on the surface of the water again, which he did in a moment after.

"Here she is," cried the mate, and not over ten rods from the boat. Now, my dear fellows, lay back hard—spring hard, I tell you. There she blows—only give way, my boys, and she is ours."

The boat bounded forward "like a thing of life." "Spring like tigers," says the mate, his voice sinking almost to a whisper. I looked to see what kind of a chance I was about to have; at the same time pulling with all my might. We were going on her starboard quarter, just the chance I liked to fasten to a whale.

"Stand up," shouted the mate, and in a moment I had two harpoons to the hitches into her.

"Stern, stern all," sung out the mate as he saw the iron into the whale. "Come here my boy," said he to me. We shifted ends, he to the head and I to the stern of the boat. The whale started off like lightning.

"Hold on line!" said the mate, and away we shot after her like an arrow from a bow. The mate by this time had his lance ready. "Haul me on that whale!" he shouted, and all hands turned to hauling line, while I coiled it away in the stern sheets. We had got nearly up to the whale, when she went "to sounding," taking the right up and down from the head of the boat.

I had two turns of the line around the loggerhead, and was holding on as the boat would bear, when all at once, another large whale that we knew nothing about, shot up out of the water nearly her whole length, in a slanting position, hanging directly over the boat. I threw off the turns from the loggerhead, and shouted to the men to "stern." But it was of no use—she fell the whole of her body on the boat. I heard the crash, and as I went down I felt the pressure of water directly over my head, caused as I then thought by the whale's flukes as she struck. How long I was under water I know not; but I remember that all looked dark above me, and I tried very hard to shove my head through, in order to breathe. At last I succeeded; but what a sight was that on which I gazed, when I found myself on the surface of the water. About a rod from me was the whale that we were fast to, thrashing the water into a foam with his flukes; the ocean red with blood, and the crimson streams pouring from the wounds in the whale made by the harpoons. In another direction I could see pieces of the boat floating about. At the distance of two or three miles I could occasionally get a glimpse of the ship, as I rode on the top of a swell, and not a human being in sight. Most forcibly did the words of the poet apply to my situation at this moment:

"Oh, solitude! where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face!
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than reign in this horrible place."

So thought I as I struck out for a piece of our once beautiful boat, a few rods distant. The crew came up, one after another, catching anything they could see to keep them afloat. One poor fellow came paddling along with two or three cars under him, crying out that his back was broken. Another of the crew and myself got him on a piece of boat we had hold of. His thigh was broken, and he could not move at all. The second mate soon after picked us up with his boat, and so much had we been engaged in looking out for ourselves, that we did not discover that one of our number was missing.

But alas! it was too soon found out. He was a young man about 17 years old, and did not belong to the boat, but went in the place of the midship oarsman, who was sick at the time. The whale fell directly on him, and probably killed him in a moment.

With what feelings we pulled around and round the spot where the boat was stoven, unwilling to believe, even after we knew there was no hope, that our shipmate was gone, never more to return!—And how silent we glided along side of the ship, and hoisted in our shipmate, now named for life!

Oh, that some of those people who look upon sailors as little better than brutes, and who know little or nothing of those kind feelings and glowing affections that are concealed under their rough exterior, could have seen what I saw on board that

ship, even their hearts would melt—and they would find that it is not always the polished and educated, the smooth faced and handsome man, that has the warmest heart or the most generous feelings.

THE NATIONAL DEBTS OF EUROPE.

[From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.]

To form a correct estimate of the debts of the principal European states, is a task which is made impossible by obstacles which the most exhausting industry would find it difficult to remove. The governments themselves, in the first place, falsify in many instances, the actual amount of their obligations; the debts when reported, in the second place, are often made up of items, which, like the treasury notes of Sweden, are issued without limit and without computation; and the provincial debts themselves, in the third place, which enter so largely into the actual incumbrances of the nations of the south of Europe, are often omitted entirely from the account. A close approximation to the truth, in estimates which are sometimes studiously false, and which are generally necessarily under-rated, is impossible. We extract the following table:—

COUNTRY.	Debt. Dollars.	Amt. of debt to each labor- er.
Holland	800,000,000	\$266 668-100
England	5,556,000,000	222 240-100
Frankfort-Main	55,000,000	90 909-100
France	1,800,000,000	54 545-100
Bremen	3,000,000	54 545-100
Hamburg	7,000,000	45 161-100
Denmark	93,000,000	44 571-100
Greece	44,000,000	44 000-100
Portugal	144,000,000	38 627-100
Lubeck	1,700,000	37 777-100
Spain	467,000,000	35 923-100
Austria	380,000,000	31 667-100
Belgium	120,000,000	30 000-100
Papal States	67,000,000	26 800-100
Hesse-Homburg	587,000	23 480-100
Saxe-Meiningen	3,000,000	21 429-100
Anhalt-Kothen	800,000	20 513-100
Brunswick	5,000,000	19 231-100
Bavaria	72,350,000	17 000-100
Naples	126,000,000	16 579-100
Saxe-Weimar	3,000,000	12 500-100
Hanover	19,000,000	11 471-100
Prussia	150,000,000	11 111-100
Nassau	3,700,000	10 000-100
Russia and Poland	545,000,000	9 091-100
Baden	11,000,000	8 800-100
Wurttemberg	14,000,000	8 750-100
Parma	3,700,000	8 605-100
Hesse-Darmstadt	6,250,000	7 812-100
Modena	3,000,000	7 444-100
Sardinia	32,000,000	7 111-100
Saxony	11,000,000	6 471-100
Saxe-Altenburg	700,000	5 833-100
Norway	4,125,000	4 125-100
Mecklenburg	2,000,000	3 383-100
Saxe-Coburg	1,600,000	—
Saxe-Gotha	—	—
Hesse-Cassel	1,250,000	1 794-100
Schwarzburg	150,000	1 294-100

10,499,710,000 German dollars, equal to about 82 cents of our own currency.

Such is the aggregate debt of Europe; and the object of its contraction is fully equalled by the manner of its liquidation. With one exception, the boundaries of the European nations remain precisely as they were a century ago, when their treasures were still unnumbered; and yet, in attempts to alter or modify their bearings, in attempts to extend the French limits till they reach the Rhine, to consolidate the German confederacy, and to expand or contract the Prussian or Austrian dominions ten billions of money have been spent.—The partition of Poland, the only material change that has been wrought on the relative position of the great nations of Europe, was effected without the aid of a national debt; and of the wars which depopulated Europe, which broke down her commerce, which shattered her agricultural interests, which retarded, for more than a century, her advance in civilization, the only result has been a debt which will require a series of fresh revolutions to extinguish. Such is the reproductive power of war; and we fear that prodigies will be the sacrifice of blood and treasure, before the long account is closed. Who can guarantee that the revolution which may sweep away the present French debt, shall be less fearful than that which swept away the debt of the older Bourbons? In only two ways can the present incumbrances be removed; by exhaustive sacrifices, or by national repudiation. We trust that the days of the last alternative are run; and yet there is great danger that, should an extinguishment of the debt be attempted, in Great Britain, at last, the overburdened condition of the lower classes would produce general rebellion. On contingencies so disastrous, it is not our business to speculate. We pray that, by the interference of that hand in whose hollow are held the nations of the earth, the perils of the crisis will be averted.

BETTER TIMES.

We cannot but believe that the gloom and dismay with which the country has been covered for the past few years, is about being dispelled, and that an era of more general prosperity has commenced. The indications of this long wished for result are becoming too apparent to be mistaken.—Government stocks, that a few weeks since went a begging through the streets, are now thirteen per cent. above par. Illinois bonds which lately sold at 16 cents, have gone up to 31; and those of other States, have experienced a like advance. From all parts of the country we have the most gratifying accounts of increased business and renewed confidence between man and man.

In what way is this to be accounted for? Is it not the result of salutary operation of the Tariff? We believe that it is. In 1841-2, when our Tariff was merely nominal, and afforded little or no protection to the industry of our country, the balance of trade was greatly against us, the custom house reports showed the exchange with England was very high. At the same time, most of the manufactures had diminished the quantity of their work, and in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England many stopped altogether, and thousands of workmen were thrown out of employment. This was the state of affairs when

we had no tariff. Now, that the tariff is again restored, a bright day begins at once to dawn upon the industry of the country. The balance of trade is greatly in our favor, manufacturers and workmen are being restored to their business, and large quantities of specie are coming to our country to form the basis of renewed credit. The price of produce of the country is beginning to rise, and our staple—lead—is looking up a little. All that is wanting to insure the increased and permanent prosperity of the country, is the restoration of a sound and uniform national currency; and the perpetuation of the present tariff, with such improvements as experience may teach, are necessary.

It is for the people to say whether they will support by their votes, the men who sustain these measures and whose aim and object is to restore the country to that state of prosperity in which it was when the agrarian hand of Loco focism commenced its destructive work; or whether, not satisfied with the pressure they have already experienced, they will still further down labor and every thing else to a still lower standard. Let every man ponder well before he gives his vote and his influence in favor of a system which will compel an American Freeman to toil as hard, as long, and as degradingly, for the same compensation which is given to the miserable subjects of foreign despots.—*Galena Gazette.*

SONG OF THE IRISH LASS.

[From the Boston Bee.]

Oh I come from the land of potatoes and butter,
milk;
Gem of the ocean, old Ireland fair!
Where the girls all are lovely, nor floutingly
flutter silk,
To heighten the charms that Dame Nature
plants there.

For souls just as free as their faces are pretty—
Who give up the heart when they give up the
hand—
To tell a love story or sing a sweet ditty—
None can beat the dear lasses of sweet Ireland.

Then God bless the land of the harp-garnished
banner,
The land of the shamrock, the home of the brave,
And long may the breeze of prosperity fan her,
Sweet home of my heart and bright gem of the
wave.

An alien I am from her own sweet dominion;
But if I succeed in the scheme I have planned
I soon shall return—and 'tis my opinion,
I'll take back a husband to old Ireland.

But if cruel fate should otherwise will it,
And I ne'er should return to my mother's dear
heart;
A harp still is here, and fate cannot still it—
That plays all the time for the land of my birth;

And when the death angel shall cease its vibra-
tions,
And my body is laid low at his dread command,
Its last note shall sound for my absent relations,
And Heaven's best blessings on Old Ireland.

C. H. S.

MARKETS.

Saint Louis, June 24.

Flour.—Since our last date a very active demand has prevailed, which the limited receipts have been insufficient to supply, and the consequence has been a further advance in price. We record sales on Monday at \$3 1/2 to \$3 3/4, and on Tuesday several hundred bushels changed hands at \$3 1/2. Yesterday we heard of no sales, the market was nearly bare and several orders remained unfilled; at the city mills they are holding at \$3 1/2.

Wheat.—The demand continues brisk, but no change has been effected in the price since our last report.—Sales have been generally made within the range of our quotations of last week, 58 to 62 1/2; at the latter figures a lot of 1200 bushels was sold yesterday; the receipts are light.

Corn.—Very little is doing in this article. We noticed sales in sacks at 21 to 22 cents, sacks excluded; and one lot of 1,000 bushels on the cob at 18 cents.—The demand is fully supplied by receipts.

Oats.—The receipts during the past week have fully supplied the demand, and sales are difficult at 17 to 18 cents.

Pork.—We have heard of no transactions during the week, but a fair demand continues with an upward tendency in prices. The receipts are very light and are mostly forwarded. We advance our quotations of last week of \$6 75 to \$7 for mess; or prime \$5, which is now offered.

Bacon.—The stock in the market is quite light, and a brisk demand prevails for a well cured article in good shipping order. We quote sales of 20,000 lbs the hams and shoulders at 3 cts, and 30,000 lbs at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cents, hog round in casks. Sales of hams we quote at 3 1/2 to 4 cts; sides at 3 to 3 1/2; shoulders 2 at 2 1/2 cents in bulk.

Lard.—No change has been noticed in the market for this article. Sales during the week being embraced within our quotations of last week; say 3 and 4 cents for all qualities, with a moderate demand. A choice article of leaf-lard in clean packages would probably command a shade above our last figures.

Lead.—On Thursday last, we quoted lead firm at \$2 62 1/2 cts. We now place our figures at \$2 68 to \$2 70 at which prices several lots amounting to 3,500 pigs have been sold within the last two days. The receipts are still liberal, with a tall demand for shipment.

Hemp.—The market has been more active since our last, occasioned by purchasers from foreign markets, which has enabled sellers to obtain an advance. We quote sales of good article at \$2 62 1/2, \$2 75, \$2 87 1/2, and one parcel of superior quality in prime order at \$3. The receipts are only moderate, with a fair demand.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

	from	to
Sales—per lb.	7	8
Pearl,	11	12
Acres—per dozen.	14 00	18 00
Collins,	14 00	18 00
Others,	14 00	18 00

Bagging—Mo. per yard.	114	124
Bale Rope—Mo. per lb.	44	50
Beeswax—per lb.	40	50
Caster Beans—per bushel.	30	30
Candler—per lb.	20	30
Sperm,	8	9
Tallow—Mould,	7	8
—Dipped,	7	8
Stearine,	14	00
Coal—per ton,	14	00
Lehigh,	14	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel,	16	00
Missouri and Illinois,	7	8
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java,	8	9
Havana,	8	9
Rio,	8	9
St. Domingo,	8	9
La Guayra,	8	9
Chocolate—No. 1,	13	15
—No. 2,	12	14
Copper—per lb.	35	00
Brass,	35	00
Shooting,	43	00
Bottom,	43	00
Flax,	43	00
Cordage—per lb.	124	14
Manilla,	10	10
Tarred Rope,	2 25	2 50
Red Cord, Manila, per dozen,	1 75	2 00
Hemp,	1 75	1 00
Plough Lines,	12	13
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	14	15
Common,	12	13
Domestic—per yard.	5	7
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8,	6	11 1/2
4-4 and 6-6,	7	8
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8,	8	10
4-4 and 6-6,	8	10
Brown Drillings,	12	00
Burlap,	104	13
Brown Lower Oxa bags,	9	10
Virginia do,	9	10
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4,	9	10
Satinets,	28	56
Kentucky Jeans,	101	121
Cotton Checks,	101	121
Blue Drillings,	101	121
Mixed summer stuffs,	12	25
Drugs & Medicines,	14	15
Ginseng, per lb.	7	8
Saleratus, Western,	8	9
—Eastern,	8	9
Alum, per lb.	25	00
Quinine, per oz.	5	6
Brimstone,	7	0
Epsom Salts,	7	0
Flour Sulphur,	7	0
Cream Tartar,	25	28
Purkey Opium,	3 75	00
Campior,	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic,	42	00
Liquorice Paste,	18	00
St. Soda,	5	0
Blue Vitriol,	15	00
Sugar Lead,	31	00
Rhubarb,	80	1 25
Dye Stuffs,	15	16
Madder, per lb.	6	0
Logwood,	1 25	1 45
Indigo, Sp. ceroon,	2	21
Copperas,	9	10
Campwood, per lb.	4	00
Fuetic,	4	00
Feathers—per lb.	16	18
Fish,	10	00
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.	10 00	12 00
—No. 2,	7 50	8 00
—No. 3,	4 50	5 00
Lake Trout,	8 00	00
Salmon, per kit,	1 50	2 00
Cod, per box,	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do,	50	60
Flour, Meal &c.	3 12 1/2	3 25
Flour, City Mills,	3 00	3 25
—Country,	2 50	2 75
Rye,	25	31
Cornmeal, per bushel,	25	31
Fruits,	50	60
Apples, dried, per bushel,	1 50	2 00
—green, per bbl.,	87 1/2	9 00
Peaches, dried, per bushel,	15	16
Almonds, a. s. per lb.,	1 75	2 00
Raisins, M. R. per box,	1 35	00
—C. M.,	00	00
Prunes, per lb.,	10	10 1/2
Oranges, Zante,	14	16
Figs, per drum,	2 00	2 50
Lemons, per box,	1 00	4 00
Figs & Peaches,	1 00	4 00
Buffalo, per robe,	8	16
Deer shaves, per lb.,	16	18
Red and Blue, in hair,	3	10
Grey,	2 00	3 00
Beaver,	1 00	3 00
Offet, per skin,	3	8
Muskat,	3	8
Raccoon,	6	25
Wild Cat,	10	20
Fox, grey,	8	15
Mink,	10	25
Bear, per skin,	1 00	2 00
Grains—per bushel:	62	56 1/2
Wheat,	25	35
Rye,	22	35
Corn,	37	40
Barley,	37	40
Oats,	12 1/2	14
Beans,	25	30
Glass—per box.	2 50	2 75
6 by 10,	3 75	4 25
10 by 12,	9 00	0 00
12 by 18,	9 00	0 00
Gunpowder—per keg,	6 00	7 00
Dupont's,	6 00	6 50
Ladins,	4 00	4 50
—blasting,	14	16
Gunny Bags,	4 75	5 00
Hemp—per 112 lbs.,	4 12	5 00
Water rotted,	12	2 50
Dew rotted,	12	2 50
Hides—per lb.	6	7
Dry,	3	0
Green,	3	0
Salted,	3	0
Hops, 1st quality, per lb.	25	30
Honey, per gallon,	4	4 1/2
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.	4	4 1/2
Common Bar, per lb.,	7	7 1/2
Band,	7	7 1/2
Horse Shoe,	7	7 1/2
Hoop,	7	7 1/2
Sheet,	7	7 1/2
Nail Rods,	7	7 1/2
Boiler Iron,	22 00	26 00
Pig Iron, per ton,	44	54
Pittsburgh,	44	54
Junata,	44	54
Boston,	44	54
Cuttings, per lb.,	2 1/2	3 1/2
Foundry,	4 1/2	5 1/2
Lead,	2 50	0 00
Pig,	3 25	3 50
Bar,	0 00	0 00
Sheet,	0 00	0 00
Pipe,	0 00	0 00
Lime, per bushel.	10	12
Common,	3 75	4 00
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75	4 00
Leather, per lb.	20	25
Sole,	24	25
Shirting,	1 50	2 50
Upper, per side,	24 00	30 00
Califkins, per dozen,	00 28	00 33
Bridle,	00 12	00 30
Morocco,	18	18
Molasses, per gallon.	18	18
New Orleans,	28	30
Sugar House,	2 50	3 50
Norol Stores,	0 75	1 00
Tar, per bbl.	3 00	3 50
—4 gallon keg,	3 50	4 00
Pitch, per bbl.,	3 50	4 00
Rogin,	50	55
Spirit Turpentine, per gallon,	35	40
Varnish, bright,	9	10
Oakum, per lb.,	9	10
Oils,	80	87 1/2
Linseed, per gallon,	80	87 1/2

Sperm, winter,	87	1 00
—summer,	75	0 00
Lard,	65	0 00
Fish, per bbl.	17 00	00 00
Caster, per gallon,	45	50
Points,	8	0
White Lead,	10	12
Red,	10	12
Chrome Yellow,	5	6
—Green,	4	0
Spanish Brown,	5 50	5 75
Provisions,	3 50	3 75
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	0 00	0 00
—Prime,	5 80	0 00
Tongues, per dozen,	6 50	0 00
—Buffalo,	6 50	0 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	5 50	6 75
—Mess,	5 50	6 75
—M. O.,	5 50	6 75
—Prime,	0 00	0 00
—P. O.,	0 00	0 00
Hog round, per lb.,	14	2
Bacon, Hams,	24	4
—do. Canvassed,	24	4
Middlings,	24	4
Shoulders,	24	4
Hog round,	24	4
Lard,	6	10
Butter,	5	54
Cheese, common,	6	64
—Western Reserve,	4	4
Eggs,	31	4
Rice,	23	30
Sacks,	16	25
Linen,	374	00
Cotton,	1 374	1 50
Salt, per bushel,	1 75	2 00
Turk's Island,	1 75	2 00
G. A. per sack,	31	31
L. B.,	84	00
Kanawha, per bushel,	84	00
Saltpeter, per lb.,	11	12 1/2
Refined,	84	00
Crude,	4 00	4 50
Seeds—per bushel.	874	1 00
Flax,	644	00
Timothy,	25	30
Hemp,	1 00	1 12 1/2
Shot—per bag.	28	00
All sizes,	40	50
Spices—per lb.	11	12
Cassia, in mals,	1 25	1 50
Cloves, No. 2,	94	104
Ginger Mace,	10	12 1/2
—Ground,	10	12 1/2
Nutmegs,	1 25	1 50
Pepper,	94	104
Pimento,	10	12 1/2
Soup—per lb.	6	7
Eastern, No. 1,	5	6
—No. 2,	4	5
Western, No. 1,	34	44
—No. 2,	34	44
Sugars—per lb.	34	54
Louisiana,	11	12 1/2
Havana, White,	7	7 1/2
—Brown,	12 1/2	12 1/2
Loaf, No. 1,	114	00
—No. 2,	104	00
—No. 3,	104	00
Crushed,	104	00
Steel—per lb.	16	00
English, Blistered,	22	00
Cast,	124	00
Crowley,	8	8
German,	64	54
American, Blistered,	64	54
Tallow—per lb.	60	65
Imperial,	60	65
Turkey,	40	50
Gunpowder,	37	50
Hyson,	20	25
—Young,	20	25
—Skin,	20	25
Bohea,	30	30
Souchong,	31	33
Black,	11 00	00 00
Plates, 1-3 X per box,	40	50
Twine—per lb.	15	15 1/2
Sewing,	35	40
—Calcutta,	124	184
Vinager, per gallon.	2 50	3 50
White Wine,	65	85
Imperial,	75	85
Wines—per gallon.	37	50
Madeira,	37	50
Teneriffe,	37	50
Malaga, Sweet,	37	50
—Dry,	37	50
—Imitation,	65	75
Claret, in bbls,	00 00	00 00
—in cases,	2 00	4 00
Champagne,	10 00	16 00
Wool—per lb.,	15	20
Zinc—per lb.,	2 00	2 50
Lime Stock,	0 00	2 00
Beef Cattle, per cwt.,	1 50	0 00
Sheep, each,	1 50	0 00
Hogs, dressed, per cwt.,	1 50	0 00

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.		
BASED UPON SPECIE.		
Corrected weekly by J. J. Worham, 80 Main Street.		
Bank of Missouri	par.	par.
do Branches	14	dis.
City Warrants	30	dis.
County Warrants	30	dis.
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co.	30	dis.
State Bank of Illinois	72	dis.
Certificates of the State Bk. of Illinois	67	to 70
Bank of Cairo	80	to 85
Miners Bank of Dubuque	24	dis.
Ohio, country, generally	1	dis.
Cincinnati	14	dis.
State Bank of Indiana	14	dis.
Indiana Scrip, \$50	37	dis.
—\$5	4	to 1
Kentucky Bank	55	dis.
United States Bank Notes	2	to 3
Pennsylvania, specie paying	2	to 3
Maryland	1 1/2	to 2
Virginia Banks	2	to 3
N. York and N. England Banks	30	to 80
Bank of Louisiana	30	to 80
Suspended New Orleans Banks,	30	to 35
Alabama	75	to 80
Arkansas Bank	15	to 20
Michigan Bank	3	dis.
Tennessee	par.	par.
Treasury Notes	par.	par.
Exchange on N. Y., Boston, Phila.	par.	to 1
—New Orleans,	par.	to 1
Specie	par.	par.

An Ordinance to establish a Ferry across the Mississippi river at the City of Nauvoo.
Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that Joseph Smith is authorized and licensed to keep a Ferry for the term of perpetual succession across the Mississippi river, within the limits of said city, on said river, bounded north, near the north west corner of section No. thirty-one, township seven north, of range eight west of the fourth principal meridian; and south near the south east corner of fractional section No. twelve, in township six north, of range nine west, of the fourth principal meridian, according to the charter of said City of Nauvoo, (which charter was granted by the State of Illinois, on the 18th day of December A. D. 1840,) embracing all ferries

South Brougham, Governor Case and
Lord Ashburton, Governor Case and

Lord Ashburton, Governor Case and
Lord Ashburton, Governor Case and

There was one man who was the very
embodiment of mob-hostility to Eng-
land. He wished to name him, that the
name might be clear, as the guilt was un-
deniable—he meant General Case, whose
breach of duty to his own government
was so discreditable, and even more fla-
grant than his breach of duty to humani-
ty as a man, and as the free descendant
of free English parents, and whose con-
duct in all these particulars it was impos-
sible to pass over or to palliate. Even
after the adjustment had taken place, and
after peace had been restored by the no-
ble lord's exertions, as if some demon had
whispered to him

"Deiux peccat, vero semina belli."

This person, who had been sent to main-
tain peace, and to reside at Paris for that
purpose after pacific relations had been es-
tablished between France and America,
did his best to break it, whether by the cir-
culation of statements upon the question of
international laws, of which he had no
more conception than of the languages that
were spoken in the moon—(loud
laughter)—or by any other arguments of
reason, for which he had no more capacity
than he had for understanding legal
points and differences, or by stepping out
of his own province, and by mixing him-
self up with French affairs and the neg-
otiation between France and England, with
which he had no more to do than with any
treaty between the princes of India—he
did all this for the avowed purpose of
breaking the state of peace between the
two countries; for which he had been re-
primanded by Mr. Webster.

And he had done all this, for what?
For the sake of furthering his own
electioneering interests in America, and help-
ing himself to that seat—the possession of
which he envied Mr. Tyler—the seat of
the first magistrate of that mighty Repub-
lic. For that purpose he was not above
pandering to the worst mob feeling of the
lowest rabble of the United States. He
(Lord Brougham) need scarcely say,
that all the respectable persons in Ameri-
ca were averse to a war with England;
but he had taken upon himself to assert
that wherever in that country they found
a lawless set of rabble politicians, of in-
ferior caste and station—a grovelling,
groundling, set of politicians—a set of
mere rabble, as contra-distinguished from
persons of property, respectability, and of
information—in that quarter, among those
mere groundlings in station, among the
rabble mob, they were certain to find the
strongest and most inveterate prejudices
against the union between America and
England, and the greatest disposition to
see war instead of peace between the two
countries.

Then it was said that Lord Ashburton
had, at a public meeting, talked of Ameri-
ca as the cradle of liberty.

Lord CAMPBELL. Boston.

Lord BROUGHAM. Yes, and this was
said to be a compromising act. But this
was after the negotiations were over—this
was the "song of triumph," to use an ex-
pression of his noble friend opposite on a
former evening—(a laugh.) At this pub-
lic meeting at Boston there was no busi-
ness to be transacted, but it was held there
for the purpose of celebrating the alliance
remade, and the reconciliation re-effected
between these two kindred nations. He
marvelled to hear the whigs object to any
such proceedings at a public meeting, but
above all to hear whigs, or a sort of whigs
at least, (a laugh,) object to anything that
was said in favor of the cradle of liberty.
He should have thought the very language
so sweet and dear to every friend of
liberty that it might reconcile them to
what might otherwise have appeared a
breach of dignity and decorum.

Now there was other authority, and it
was the last to which he wished to refer
—that of our revered monarch George
III. He did not consider that he stooped
from his high degree, or that he adopted
a truckling and unbecoming tone when in
his reception of the first American min-
ister who represented his revolted subjects
and had therefore a most difficult task to
perform—who first represented these re-
volted subjects at the court of their sover-
eign, whose allegiance they had shaken
off, and whose sovereignty was known to
have kept fast hold of his American sov-
ereignty until it was wrested from his
royal grasp. He took the opportunity of
giving a most courteous reception and of
saying—which was unnecessary, but
needless though it was he thought fit to say
—that although he was the last man in his
dominions that consented to the indepen-
dence of America, there was no man in his
dominions that wished better to that inde-
pendence, and felt more anxious for the
prosperity of the new world. This was
after the whole of the military proceed-
ing had closed, as the speech of Lord
Ashburton had been made after the nego-
tiations had closed—(hear.) My lords
(said the noble and learned lord,) I breath-
ed the same prayer, which my late Sov-
ereign expressed upon that memorable oc-
casion. I hope and trust for the sake of
America first; for the sake of England
next; for the sake of humanity, of man-
kind at large; that the prosperity and
happiness of that people will be perpetu-
ated for ever.

My lords, I cannot view with indiffer-
ence the magnificent empire which Eng-
land has erected in that land, and my
heart glows when I reflect that to Eng-
land is owing that which America never
desires to confound she owes to England
—these laws, these institutions—above

all that spirit of liberty, of religious, as
well as of civil liberty, which has made
the American republic the greatest demo-
cratic nation that ever held existence up-
on the face of the earth.

There is enough to fill one with admira-
tion, with hope, with exultation; but
in order to appreciate its merits, and to
carry those feelings to their uttermost, it
is necessary that we compare and contrast
it with what has happened elsewhere, in
other parts of the new world, where all
the gifts of nature were not attended with
the blessings of social existence. Look
at South America, look at the events
which have separated the Spanish colonies
from the parent State; contemplate,
for a moment, the rich abundance of nat-
ural blessings, of physical resources, of
animal power of all that can make a peo-
ple great, and prosperous, and powerful
—above all, the gifts which ought to make
them thankful to heaven—peaceful and
contented with one another; their bound-
less expanse of space, diversified with
every species of soil which can pour into
their lap the produce of industry, or scent
the air with perfumes, or enrich man by
the wealth, the proverbial and unsurpas-
sed wealth of minerals—every diversity
of the most delicious climates, varying
from the temperate to the torrid; every-
thing in absolute perfection, in abundance;
these, the people of boundless capacity,
numerous, various in their race, from the
industry of the negro to the swiftness of
the Indian, and the ability, the practised
ability, of the European and her descen-
dants; all these rich treasures which Pro-
vidence showered on them in such unmeas-
ured abundance, had none of them suffi-
cient to prevent anarchy from being
enthroned there, had totally failed to se-
cure the establishment of even the sem-
blance of a steady, fixed regular repub-
lic.

But then turn your eyes to the contrast,
and compare them with North America,
where you see men who—struggling with
a hard climate, with, in many places, an
ungrateful soil, their numbers small at
first, increasing rapidly, becoming count-
less and spreading over a vast extent of
land, had erected a system which was
tried in every political storm, and struggled
with success out of it, and above all came
triumphant over the greatest tempest—
that of the European revolution—which
had over laid waste human society. To
what was the contrast owing? It was be-
cause the Spaniards did not carry out with
them the blessings of a free constitution,
or the practice or principles of civil or
religious liberty, and because North Ameri-
ca was crowned with all these political
blessings. And if a passing cloud has
come over them for a moment, and it is
but for a moment—and if there should
seem to be, and I believe it is only this
semblance of any departure on their side,
and in their conduct from those kind feel-
ings and strict principles of religion and
commercial honor and perfect national
good faith which had always distinguish-
ed them. I have no more doubt than that
I now stand here addressing your lordships,
that that cloud will pass away, and that
the Americans will once more, and in
no long space of time, feel proud, and
feel glorious in once more resuming their
station—a station worthy their British
descent, and of their British kindred—by
feeling and acting as they have felt, that
no stain should be suffered to rest on any
part of their national honor. (Cheers.)

SANTA FE TRADERS SAFE.

By the arrival of the steamboat Wes-
ton, from the Missouri River, letters
were received from members of the
Santa Fe Trading Company—from one
of which, dated at Independence on the
17 ult. we glean what follows: The
writer arrived at Independence on the day
previous, after a very unpleasant jour-
ney across the plains, not having had
24 hours of pleasant weather from the
time of leaving Chihuahua. The spring
had been very backward—the grass just
beginning to show itself—and as the
nules of the Company were almost with-
out any thing to eat for twenty days,
they were not able to travel more than
eight or ten miles a day. The writer
left the company at the Cotton Woods,
(200 miles distant) and came in with a
party of gentlemen who had been in
search of the robbers of Mr. Charvis.
Of the party of robbers, under Mr. War-
field, who style themselves Texans, he
says they saw nothing—although Mr.
Gentry, on his way in from Santa Fe
saw them at the crossing of the Arkansas
four or five days before the trading com-
pany arrived there. "Our crowd, I think
was rather 'fuerte' for him; as we had
forty wagons, twenty Americans, and
about one hundred and eighty Mexi-
cans, and kept a good look out all day,
and a strong guard at night." It is stat-
ed, however, that the rascals were col-
lecting in the mountains and will yet
cause trouble. Four mountaineers joined
the company at the Little Arkansas river,
who saw Col. Warfield a few days be-
fore, and was told by him that he had
then thirty-five men and expected a
reinforcement from California, and about
eighty men from Independence. [Ten
of the latter, at any rate, he will hardly
get.] He told them, as well as Mr.
Gentry, that "American property" was
safe, if the owners did not join in and
assist the Mexicans—a thing which they
would most assuredly do, or be recreant
to every generous impulse.

So far the letter. We have not been
able to ascertain the precise value of
property brought in by the Company;
one rumor puts it at \$180,000, another
250,000. We are glad, at any rate, that
it has not fallen into the hands of the
freebooters—whether committing their
depredations under the Texan flag, or
that of the lawless robber, who has not

even the commission from that redoubt-
able republic to justify such acts.

The Weston brought down six more
of the men engaged in the Charvis af-
fair—Dr. J. R. De Prefontaine, Wm.
Mason, N. H. Norton, Thomas Town-
son, Wm. Harris and Samuel S. Berry.
They were immediately lodged in jail.
As we understand that the five Mexicans
who were in company with Charvis, at
the time of the robbery, met with, and
have come in with the traders, there will
be no necessity for any unusual delay in
the trial of the prisoners. Meanwhile,
however, we hope the officers of the
United States will feel themselves au-
thorized to take such measures, by the
employment of a proper guard, as will
prevent the escape of either of these
men, whether by assistance from without
or insecurity in the jail. The jailor, we
know, will do his duty, but "fast bind,
fast find," is a wholesome regulation.—
[St. Louis New Era.

Yankee Clocks in England.—The Bir-
mingham (Eng.) Advertiser of the 16th
ult. says:—"American clocks of very
neat appearance and great utility, far
preferable to the old Dutch ones, are
among the manufactured articles which
the new tariff has let in, and really seem
likely to have considerable sale, without
interfering with the sale of those of En-
glish manufacture."

Religion.—A very affecting sermon
being one day preached in a village church
melted all the congregation into tears
excepting one man. After meeting he
was asked why he did not weep with the
rest, "Oh," said he, "I belong to another
parish!"

Good Advice.

Quit your pillows, and go about your
business if you have any—it is the first
injunction; if not seek home. Let the sun's
first rays shine upon your head in the
morning, and you shall not want a good
hat to defend you from its scorching ray,
at noon. Earn your breakfast before you
eat it, and the sheriff shall not deprive
you of your supper. Pursue your calling
with diligence, and your creditor shall
not interrupt you. Be temperate and
your physician shall look in vain for
your name on his day book. If you have
a small farm, or a trade that will support
your family, and add a hundred dollars a
year to your capital, be contented, and
never run yourself bald in pursuit of State
scrip and water lots in the West.

CHARITY.

"My dear Tom," said an exquisite to a
brother idler, "how do you spend the
twenty-four hours?"

"In charity!" replied the friend.

"In charity!"

"Yes," continued Tom. "Firstly, I
give twelve hours to sleep—and of the re-
maining twelve I give two to dress—four
to eating and drinking—four to the play
or opera—and two to smoking and build-
ing."

"Building?"

"Yes—castles in the air; and I assure
you 'tis a most agreeable pastime. And
now what do you think of my disposi-
tion?"

"Equitable as 'tis amiable, Tom," re-
plied his friend, "and I must positively
take a leaf out of your day book."

Why on earth don't you get up earlier,
my son?" said an anxious father to his
sluggard boy—don't you see the flowers
even spring out of their beds at the early
dawn?"

"Yes, father," said the boy, "I see they
do, and I would do the same, if I had as
dirty a bed as they have."

Hail Storm.—In Burlington county,
N. J., on the 20th ult., hail of the size of
pigeon's eggs, fell, it is stated, for fifteen
minutes.

NEW ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the
Steamers Maid of Iowa,
and Potosi, at Lyon's old es-
tablishment on the corner of
Main and Hotchkiss streets,
a splendid stock of New and
Genuine GOODS direct from
the City of New York, and
Philadelphia; and now offer-
ed low for cash at whole-
sale, and retail. The stock
consists in part as follows:
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crock-
ery, Glass, and Hard-ware,
Books and Stationery, Drugs
and Medicines, Paints and
Dye stuffs; and a thousand
other articles too numerous to
mention. Those wishing to
make good investments, with
their money will do well to
call at Lyon's cheap cash
store, on the corner of Main,
and Hotchkiss streets.

Nauvoo May 31st 1843.—yl.

LIME! LIME!

THE undersigned, intends to keep
constantly on hand at the upper
end of Main street near the river, the
above article, which he will sell as cheap
as the market for cash or will exchange
it for most kinds of country produce.
He has now on hand two kilns, not infe-
rior to any in this city, and flatters him-
self by his experience in manufacturing
to suit all who may favor him with their
patronage. Call and see before you pur-
chase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS.
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843—6m.

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS &c.

Good news—100 per cent. reduction on
the necessities of life.

MR. PRATT wishes to call the at-
tention of the inhabitants of Nauvoo
and vicinity to his stock of Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware and Provisions,
of which he has a constant supply
on hand, and may be had at his store,
Young Street, one block north of the
Temple. Mr. P. would take this oppor-
tunity of thanking his numerous friends
for the patronage he has already received
and feels confident that his prices and
the quality of his goods will ensure a
continuance of their favors and therefore
he offers no other inducement.
May 24th, 1843, if.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

DAVIS & WILLIAMS

WOULD inform the inhabitants of
Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they
are now ready to attend to all business
in their line; and would solicit the confidence
of the fashionable community, as they flatter
themselves by their long experience
in the business, and their superior knowl-
edge in the art of cutting, and their com-
petitors, by obtaining an entire new patent
recently invented by Hotchkiss & Goram,
denominated their Geometrical Mathemat-
ical Measurement System, is sufficient to
convince the most fastidious, that they
are the very men, to employ to insure good
fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all
those wishing fashionable riding dresses
and pelices will please call where all or-
ders shall be attended to with promptness
and despatch.

Trimmings, cloth, and ready made cloth-
ing will be kept constantly on hand.—
Work will be done on as reasonable terms
as at any other establishment in the city.
Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in
the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks,
cheap for cash or country produce.

No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east
of the Temple.

Nauvoo, May, 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the
citizens of Nauvoo and the public,
that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels

of all descriptions, and all other articles
for the manufacturing of cloths, such as
reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands
of various descriptions. Also all kinds
of turning done at shortest notice as he
has a turning lathe propelled by steam
in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill;
he will accommodate the citizens with
all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand
posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and
columns for buildings of every descrip-
tion; also carriage, cart, and wagon
wheels, &c. &c. And for the accom-
modation of those who must necessarily
have many of the above articles, as times
are hard he would say to those who have
no cash he will take in payment, for the
above articles produce of various descrip-
tions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and
potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber
of various descriptions, store pay, in
fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to
accommodate the poor. For information
for the above places, call at Messrs.
Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop
opposite of the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.

May 24 1843, if.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicit-
ors in Chancery.

Office situated on the corner of Knight
and Wells Streets, a few rods north of
the Temple.

Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, if.

BACHMAN & SEIDNER.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their
profession in the Circuit and Su-
preme Court. Offices—in the Court
House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near
the Temple. 3m x 51.

THE subscriber having taken out let-
ters of administration from the court
of probate of Hancock county, Illinois,
on the estate of J. D. Goves dec'd, late
of said county, requests all persons hav-
ing claims against said estate, to present
the same to him or the court of probate
of said county for settlement, on the first
Monday in May. All persons indebted
to said estate, are requested to make im-
mediate payment to the undersigned.

no 47 6t

A. P. RINGER,

Administrator of

J. D. GROVES, dec'd

March 18. A. D. 1843. no 47 6t

MISSING.

ONE barrel of sugar landed from the
"Maid of Iowa," near the Nauvoo
House, on the 13th inst. marked J. Kay
Alton Ill. Will the finder tell at the
office of the Neighbor.

Nauvoo May 2d 1843. L. RICHARDS

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to procure a choice
article of Garden Seeds can be ac-
commodated by applying to Taylor &
Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who
have just received a quantity of most
kinds of seeds necessary for the garden-
er.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nol.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the
citizens of Nauvoo, and the sur-
rounding country, that he has established
a rope manufactory in this city, where he
intends to manufacture Cordage of every
description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk
lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis
prices: He intends keeping an assortment
of the above mentioned articles const-
antly on hand. Any persons wishing
to purchase will do well to examine his
stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52—tf

NAUVOO FERRY.

THE undersigned, will
hereafter run a new
and splendid Steam Boat, as a
FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi
river, between Nauvoo and Montrose,
for the accommodation of emigrants, trav-
ellers, citizens, and their effects. And
they solicit the patronage of a discerning
public to sustain the company in this
laudable enterprise. The convenience
will be great, the accommodation good,
and the passage sure, without having to
lay by for wind or weather, save when
the river is under bonds—of ice. The
prices will be regulated by an ordinance
of the City Council. Live and let live is
the desire of the public's servants,
D. JONES, & Co.

May 17th 1843. 3m-6m.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out
letters testamentary on the estate
of Lucy P. Oatman deceased; will at-
tend before the Probate Justice at his
office in Carthage, on the first Monday
in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
when and where all those having claims
against said estate are requested to pre-
sent them for settlement. All those in-
debted to said estate are requested to
make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON.

Executor of Lucy P. Oatman.

LaHarpe, April the 6th 1843. 2-4w

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE undersigned at 52 Main street,
St. Louis, has received, by late arri-
vals, an extensive and splendid assort-
ment of spring and summer clothing,
manufactured expressly for the western
trade, and made up under his immediate
direction by a wholesale clothing house
in the city of New York, with which he
is connected.

The stock comprises every article
usually kept in a clothing or furnishing
store, and as these goods were bought
low for cash during the winter, he there-
fore can and will sell at lower prices than
any other house in the city of St. Louis,
under any circumstances.

Buyers are invited to call, examine
and judge for themselves.

M. BROWN, 52 Main st.

St. Louis, April 12, 1843—3w

CHURCH HISTORY.

THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter
Day Saints, is hereby informed, that
every one, having in possession, any
documents, facts, incidents, or other mat-
ter, in any way connected with the
history of said church, is requested to
hand the same in, at President Joseph
Smith's office, 2d story of the brick store;
or forward (post paid) by mail.

Nauvoo May 22nd, 1843.

G. F. S. The history is now com-
piling and we want every thing relating
to the same immediately.

no 4 3w.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now
offered to the citizens of Nauvoo
and the West, as the best preparations
(for the cure of the various diseases for
which they are recommended) ever offer-
ed to the public. The proprietor, Dr.
Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medi-
cine, a member of the Medical Society of
the city and county of New York, and
these Lozenges are prepared from medi-
cal prescriptions which have been ap-
proved by the most celebrated physicians
in that city; in addition to which they are
prepared in so pleasant a manner that
children eat them with avidity and cry
for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual
remedy for Coughs, Cold, Consumption,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offer-
ed to the public. They operate by
promoting expectoration, allaying the
irritation of coughing, and removing the
cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever
discovered. In over 400,000 cases they
have never been known to fail. Many
diseases arise from worms and occasion
long and intense suffering and even death
without their ever being suspected; grown
persons are very often afflicted with them,
and are doctored for various complaints,
without any benefit, when one dose of
these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpi-
tations of the Heart, lassitude and
nervous affections generally, Persons travel-
ing or attending large parties, will find
the Lozenges really reviving, and impart-
ing the buoyancy of youth—used after
dinner, they will restore the tone of
the system generally, and remove all
the unpleasant symptoms arising from too
free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for remov-
ing bile from the system and preventing
attacks of the bilious and intermittent fe-
ver of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a
celebrated physician in a practice of
twenty years, and have never been
known to fail in removing the distress-
ing disease. In addition to which, if the
directions be followed, the disease will
not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000
are sold yearly, is believed to be the best
Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain
in the back, side, breast or any other
part of the body, ever prepared, and its
price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within
the reach of every person in the community.
A large supply of these celebrated
articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo,

NOTICE.

TWO house carpenters and one brick
mason, with families are wanted at
Shokoken. Constant employ will be given
JOHN P. COWAN.

LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the
brethren, that I have a few lots on hand,
that I will sell very cheap, as I am going
on my mission soon, and wish to sell be-
fore I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on
them. If any one wishes for a good store
building near the Temple, I can accommo-
date them. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nolif.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers
on the condition of no cure no pay,
and would say to those who are afflicted
with cancers to call and try a remedy
that has never failed, and I will pay fifty
dollars for every case where it will not
perform a permanent cure; and persons
residing at a distance can communicate
by letter, post paid, and they can be in-
formed of the cost and the time it may
take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842. 20—tf.

BRADFORD & BROWN,